HEALTH
20 OCT 1949
A.

Ogmore and Garw Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1948.

Ogmore and Garw
Urban District Council.

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For the Year 1948.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

(a) MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital:
B. T. JONES, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Edin.).

Consulting Obstetrician (part-time):
R. G. MALIPHANT, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
F.R.C.S. (Eng., F.C.O.G.

Medical Officer Ante-Natal Clinic (part-time):
Amy L. JAGGER, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Wales),
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Medical Officer, Birth Control Clinic (part-time):
SYBIL MORGAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(b) SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:
O. L. THOMAS, Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Meat Inspector's Certificate

Sanitary Inspector:
W. DAVIES, Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

(c) NURSING STAFF.

Matron of Isolation Hospital:
MISS M. M. DAVIES,
General Trained and Certificated Hospital Nurse, S.R.N. (Fevers).

Health Visitors:

MISS L. M. THOMAS, General Trained and Certificated Hospital Nurse,
C.M.B. Certificate. (resigned, July 1st.)

MISS M. ISAAC, General Trained and Certificated Hospital Nurse,
C.M.B. Certificate, H.V. Certificate.

MISS M. E. JONES (temporary), General Trained and Certificated
Hospital Nurse, S.R.N. (fevers), C.M.B. Certificate.
(permanent from July 5th) H. V. Certificate

Ultra Violet Ray Therapist (part-time):
MISS A. POELDE, C.S.M.M.B., B.P.A.

(d) CLERICAL.

D. W. E. LAVIES (until July 5th, 1948)
Miss J. EDWARDS (part time).

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (Acres)	17,984
Estimated population, 1948	22,720
Number of inhabited houses, 1948	5,577
Rateable Value	£71,054
Sum represented by a penny rate	£290

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

As is to be expected, coal mining still remains the industry which employs the highest number of workers in the area. Unfortunately this industry demands a high percentage of fit men, and those who do not attain this standard of fitness have to seek employment elsewhere.

The long hoped for factory which was to employ disabled persons has, as yet, not materialised; since there is no difficulty as regards sites, the scheme should most certainly be considered in order that a better balance in employment within the area should be attained.

The one light industry — plastic spectacle frame making — opened during 1948 in Evanstown, employs about 90% of female labour.

At the moment, there is an insufficient number of workmen for the mines and Displaced Persons have been encouraged to come to the area to supplement our own labour force. Some of these bring their wives and some marry locally, thus embarrassing the housing position still further. This authority is making every effort to obtain concessions for these people from the various ministries so they may obtain adequate accommodation.

Unemployment has decreased during the year. On December 31st, 1948, the number of unemployed were 263 males and 216 females, making a total of 479 as compared with 335 males and 277 females making a total of 612 on December 31st, 1947, and 506 males and 367 females, making a total of 873 on December 31st, 1946.

A number of men are now employed at the Margam Steel Works, preparing the site of the new strip mill.

Others are employed at the Bridgend Trading Estate, where, often, they are trained by their respective firms to become skilled tradesmen.

It is a fact that many prefer to undertake this type of training rather than accept the facilities offered them under the Government Training Schemes, as they feel that under the latter scheme, they are not accepted as fully trained tradesmen and opportunities for employment in their respective branches are limited.

On December 31st, 1948, there were 734 males and 12 females on the Disabled Persons' Register. 30 were certified as suffering from Silicosis and 171 from Pneumoconiosis.

Though this number is an increase on that of last year, it is possibly due to the fact that a larger number now avail themselves of the opportunity of seeking medical advice earlier than hitherto.

The number of disabled persons placed in employment during 1948 was 160, this is more than double that of last year.

Though there were no pneumoconiosis or silicosis victims trained during 1948, greater interest was being displayed in the welfare of the disabled during the latter part of the year. The results will not be shown for some little time, but the assumption is, there will be a definite improvement in this sphere of social work during 1949.

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, 1948.

		Total	M.	F.
Live Births	Legitimate	444	228	216
	Illegitimate	13	7	6
	Birth Rate 20.1 per 1,000 population.			
Stillbirths		3	2	1
	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 1947—45.5			
	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 1948—6.5			
Deaths		272	148	124
	Death Rate per 1,000 population—12.00			

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis	1
Other Puerperal Causes	0
Total	1

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	48
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	49.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	40
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	1
Deaths from Cerebro Spinal Fever (all ages)	0

Birth Rate for the last 10 years for England and Wales, the Administrative County and Ogmore and Garw U.D.C.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
England & Wales ...	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.2	15.8	16.5	17.6	16.1	19.1	20.5	17.9
Glamorgan	15.4	16.6	16.3	16.7	18.2	18.4	19.4	18.1	19.4	20.8	18.9
Ogmore and Garw U.D.C. ...	17.0	15.0	18.6	18.4	18.7	20.7	19.3	19.4	19.5	20.1	20.1

Death Rate for the last 10 years for England and Wales, the Administrative County and Ogmore and Garw U.D.C.

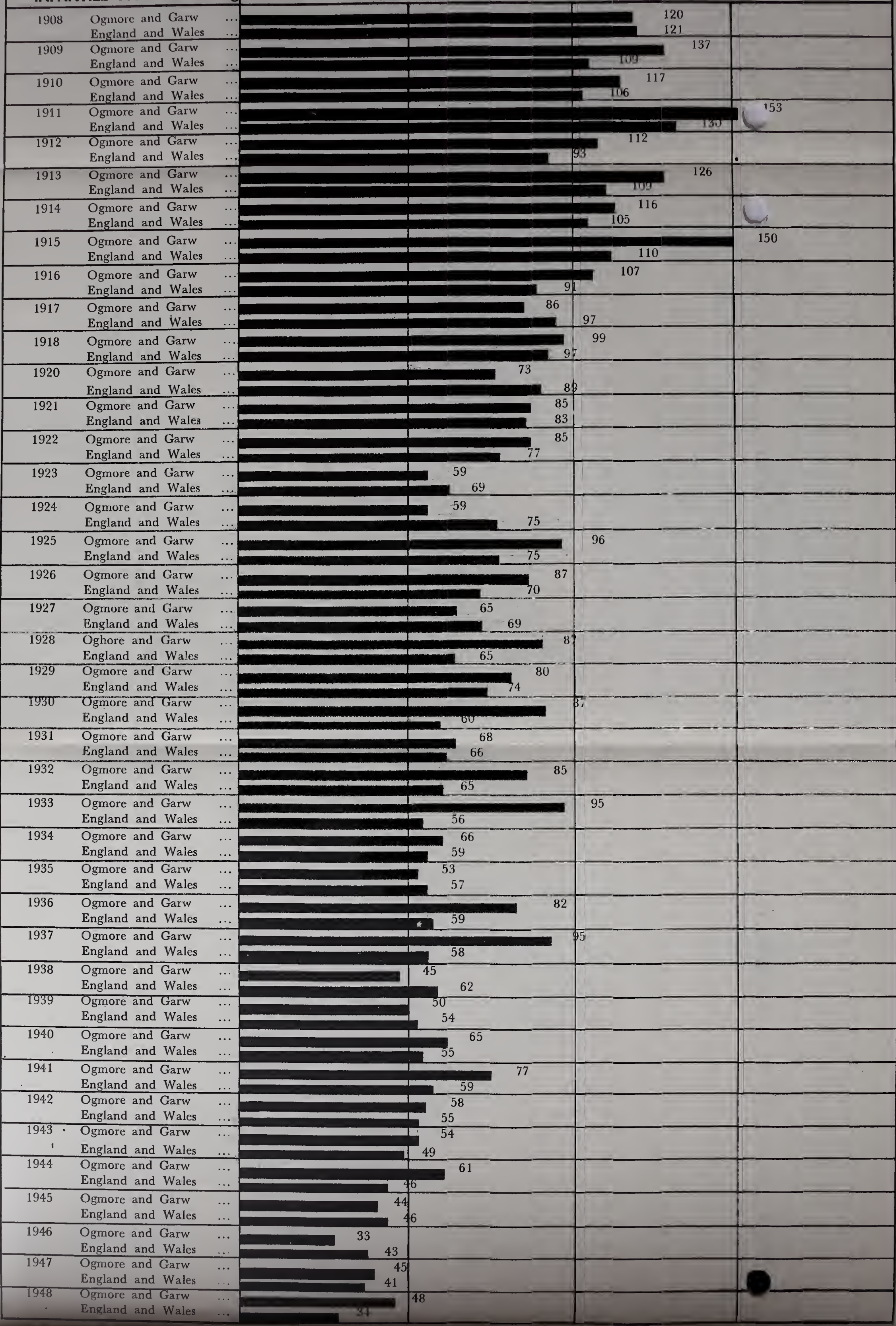
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
England & Wales ...	11.6	12.1	14.3	12.9	11.6	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.5	12.0	10.8
Glamorgan	12.6	13.1	13.4	13.2	12.1	12.4	12.3	12.9	12.1	13.1	11.6
Ogmore and Garw U.D.C. ...	11.6	13.1	12.9	11.7	11.3	11.6	10.8	11.7	11.8	13.3	12.0

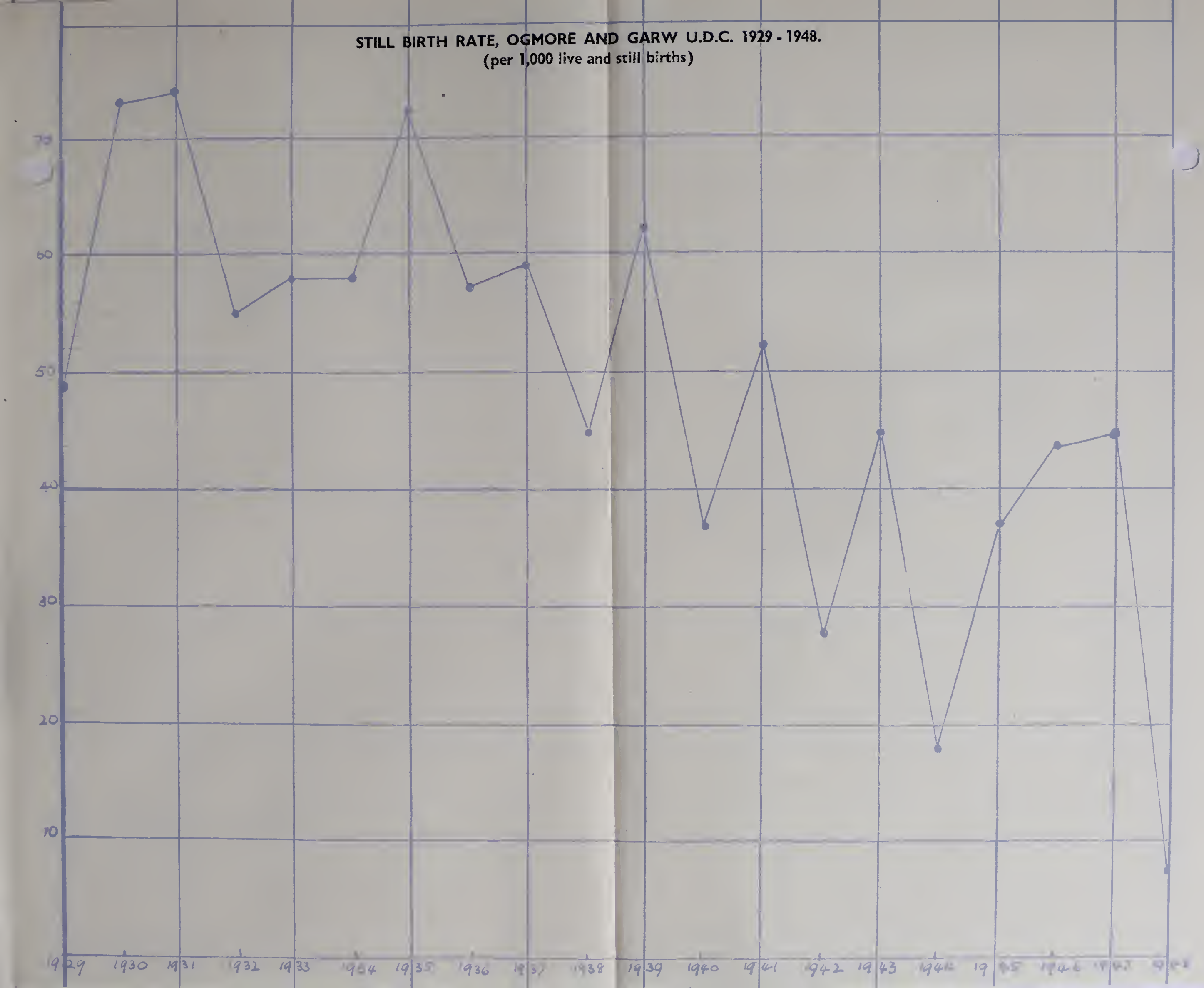
There were 22 deaths of infants under 1 year in 1948, which represents an infantile death rate of 48 per 1,000 births, as compared with 21 deaths in 1947. representing a death rate of 45 per 1,000 live births.

The causes of death were :—

Death due to prematurity	8
Prematurity with white asphyxia	1
Congenital Deformity	1
Convulsions	2
Pink Disease	1
Pulmonary Atelectasis	3

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Ogmore and Garw compared with England and Wales. 1908 - 1948 (Inclusive)





STILL BIRTH RATE, OGMORE AND GARW U.D.C. 1929 - 1948.
(per 1,000 live and still births)

The Causes of Death—*continued.*

Broncho Pneumonia	2
Pneumonia	1
Gastritis	1
Whooping Cough	2

Prematurity—

There were 9 deaths from prematurity.

Prematurity is always a factor in infantile deaths and it will be notice that over 40% of the infantile deaths of 1948 are due to this. Premature births occur more frequently under abnormal than normal conditions. Hence, amongst the 9 premature births, there were twin pregnancies accounting for four deaths. Twin pregnacies have a higher incidence of premature births than normal births, but one of the twin pregnancies was further complicated by toxæmia of pregnancy and labour had to be induced.

The probable cause of another premature birth resulting in a death was hydramnios.

One of the mothers of another premature infant had a history of previous miscarriages. The cause of the premature birth of the rest is unknown.

Of the 7 mothers of the premature babies, 2 did not avail themselves of ante-natal medical supervision, one of the mothers of the premature twins sought supervision once only—at the sixth month, while the mother who had previous miscarriages attended only at the seventh month. The importance of seeking supervision early is evident so that treatment—possibly hospital treatment—may be instituted at the right time, and periods of rest given in cases of multiple pregnancies.

Of these mothers, 5 lived under conditions considered normal in this area, 1 was living in an overcrowded house and the conditions of the remaining one were fair.

It is affirmed that social conditions have some bearing on prematurity and still births but these cannot be considered a factor in the cases under review.

Since these deaths from whooping cough (one of which could have been avoided), permission has been obtained to admit to hospital, cases of whooping cough without waiting for complications to arise. Previously, only cases with complications were admitted.

In taking the infantile death rate into consideration, it will be noted that there is a remarkable decrease in still births this year. When assessing the infantile death rates, the still birth rate must come into the picture, as still births are a potential wastage of life at birth.

In 1928, the still birth rate for England and Wales was 40 per thousand total births; by 1947 it had fallen to 27 per thousand births.

In 1928, the still birth rate for Ogmore and Garw was 65 per thousand total births; in 1947, it was 45.5 per thousand total births and in 1948 it reached the abnormally low level of 6.5 per thousand total births.

Since the war there has been a marked decrease as the graph shows.

It is estimated that about one-third of still births are due to risks of birth and the remainder are due to medical causes existing before birth.

Whether the fall in the still birth rate is entirely due to ante natal care and nutrition, it is difficult to decide but they must be contributory factors.

In this area, there has been full employment since 1940, and mining districts such as this have enjoyed greater prosperity than ever before.

The higher standard of living must consequently decrease the incidence of toxæmias of pregnancy which accounts for so many still births.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Up to July 5th, the administration of the Health Services was in the hands of the Local Authority.

Before relinquishing the administration, this authority was able, by persistence, to interest the County in the acquisition of property at Nantymoel with the object of converting it into a clinic. The property is in a very central position on Nantymoel square. It is anticipated that one floor will be used for a child welfare clinic

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1948.

Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 year of age.

	Under 1 hour	Under 12 hours	Under 24 hours	Under 1-3 days	3 days to 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total
Premature	1	2	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
Congenital Deformity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Pink Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile Diarrhœa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Atelectasis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Broncho-Pneumonia...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prematurity with White Asphyxia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miliary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Total	2	2	—	3	3	1	3	—	3	2	2	1	22

and another for a dental clinic. This is a most important contribution to the Health Services of Nantymoel.

The attendances, once more at the Clinics have been remarkably good. The result is to be seen in the fine physique of the children in the area.

The 2 ultra violet ray lamps have compensated for the lack of sunshine in the valleys and the clinics have been filled to capacity.

Credit must be given to the mothers who attend regularly, sometimes at great inconvenience and also to the staff who administer the clinics.

On July 5th, the Maternity and Child Welfare administration was taken over by the local health authority, in this case the County Council. The day to day administration by the divisional office in Bridgend is under a divisional medical officer. The committee responsible for the administration of the divisional office is composed of members of the County Council together with representatives of the district councils, such representatives being elected by these councils; the county council hold the majority of seats.

It would appear advisable that the medical officers who do the clinical work should be co-opted to this committee so that they might bring their practical knowledge to bear when their particular district is under discussion. Before the change-over, during the preliminary conferences, it was agreed that the Medical Officer of Health should give six-elevenths of his time to the County's personal health services.

The change-over from the district administration to the County has taken place quite smoothly.

The only change effected is that in the clinics of Pontycymmer, Nantymoel and Ogmore Vale. Up to this period the clinics were getting unwieldly as the Medical Officer of Health attended one session daily which often lasted four hours or more, making the waiting time extremely onerous. Now the Medical Officer of Health attends two sessions daily at each of the aforementioned clinics. This appears to be working quite satisfactorily.

Another change is that in immunisation. Instead of arranging clinics by appointment, certain definite days (the first and third

Monday mornings of the month at Pontycymmer and the first and third Thursday afternoons at Ogmore Vale) are fixed for immunisation and no appointments are made. Apart from these slight changes all the clinics are arranged as previously.

Attention now must be directed as to whether clinics should be necessary at Blackmill and Bettws. This need should be kept in mind by the local council when planning building sites so that land can be made available for health centres conveniently situated for the growing community. The responsibility for erecting these clinics lies in the hands of the local health authority. As part of the midwifery service, the Council has offered dwelling houses for midwives both at Blackmill and Bettws.

This action lightens the work of the midwives considerably, besides being of inestimable benefit to the various communities.

We have lost the services of two of our Health Visitors in the persons of Miss E. A. Thomas and Miss L. M. Thomas, the former after 26 years service and the latter after 22 years. Both had to resign on account of ill health.

In spite of the County's taking over the service, voluntary workers still afford us most useful help and we are extremely grateful to them.

Vaccination is now voluntary but the response so far is satisfactory. Children who are vaccinated during the first six months seldom suffer any ill effects. From my experiences when a Medical Officer in charge of an Army reception hospital during the early part of the last war, I formed the opinion that those vaccinated for the first time when adolescents or adults reacted very badly. It is also claimed that such are more likely to suffer from encephalitis following vaccination.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

During 1948, 180 cases were admitted. This number was 8 more than in 1947.

Disease	Admitted	Diagnosis Confirmed	Diagnosis not Confirmed	Deaths
Throat Infections (Suspected Diphtheria)	38	—	38	—
Diphtheria Carriers	2	2	—	—
Laryngeal Diphtheria	2	—	2	—
Scarlet Fever	62	60	2	—
Surgical Scarlet Fever	8	8	—	—
Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia	1	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough	3	3	—	—
Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox	2	2	—	—
Chicken Pox	2	2	—	—
Chicken Pox and Pneumonia	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough and Measles	3	3	—	—
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	2	2	—	—
Whooping Cough and Gastro Enteritis	2	2	—	1
Measles	3	3	—	—
Measles and Pneumonia	3	3	—	—
Measles and Bronchitis	1	1	—	—
Pyrexia (Observation)	5	5	—	—
Rubella	2	2	—	—
Rubella and Scabies	1	1	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	3	3	—	—
Meningitis	12	3	9	1 Subrarachnoid Hæmorrhage

Disease	Admitted	Diagnosis Con-firmed	Diagnosis not Con-firmed	Deaths
Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—
Dysentry	5	—	5	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	3	1	2	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Opthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	2	2	—	—
Pemphigus	1	1	—	—
Parotitis	1	1	—	—
Miliary Tuberculosis	2	—	2	—
Septic Abortion	1	1	—	—
Disinfestation (Head infestation with Septic Sores)	3	3	—	—
Bronchitis	1	1	—	—
Pyelitis (Domestic Staff	1	1	—	—
Observation (Vomiting Diarrhœa)	1	—	—	—

Diphtheria.—For the first time since records have been kept, there were no cases of this disease confirmed. Diphtheria bacilli were isolated from the throats of two patients who showed no clinical evidence of the disease. They were classified as carriers. 38 cases suffering from severe throat infection were admitted under suspicion of having diphtheria, 27 were diagnosed as suffering from tonsillitis, 6 from peritonsillar abscess and 5 from severe cervical adenitis secondary to tonsillitis. 2 cases were admitted as suffering from laryngeal diphtheria and diagnosed as catarrhal laryngitis.

Scarlet Fever.—76 cases were admitted as suffering from Scarlet Fever of which 2 diagnoses were not confirmed, both having allergic rashes. Of the cases confirmed, one was complicated by pneumonia, 3 by whooping cough, 2 by chicken pox and 8 were of the surgical type.

Whooping Cough.—Ten cases of Whooping Cough were admitted; of these cases 3 were complicated by measles, 3 by scarlet fever, 2 by enteritis and 2 by pneumonia. One child of 9 weeks died of whooping cough and gastro enteritis.

Measles.—Ten cases of Measles were admitted, 3 were complicated by whooping cough, 3 by pneumonia, 1 by bronchitis and 3 were of a very severe type.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—12 cases were admitted as suffering from meningitis of which 3 were confirmed bacteriologically.

One of these was a fulminant type—a boy of three; the 3 made excellent recoveries. Of the other cases the diagnoses were as follows : 1 teething, 1 a case of poisoning, 1 a case of leaking gastric ulcer, 2 were meningism secondary to chest conditions and 1 meningism due to otitis media. 2 had sub-arachnoid hæmorrhages and 1 was an incomplete abortion.

Typhoid.—3 cases were admitted as suspected of suffering from Typhoid, one only was confirmed. One was a contact with a temperature but proved to be suffering from a chill, the other was suffering from enteritis.

Poliomyelitis.—One case of Poliomyelitis in a boy of a year old was admitted. The paralysis was confined to the left leg only; the case was nursed throughout at the hospital.

Impetigo.—2 cases of impetigo were admitted.

Rubella.—3 cases were admitted.

Dysentry.—5 cases were admitted as suffering from dysentry, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Two deaths occurred at the hospital during 1948, (1) a baby suffering from whooping cough; (2) a lady suffering from cerebral hæmorrhage who was admitted as a suspected case of meningitis.

On July 5th, it was decided that the hospital should be run by the council on an agency basis.

Therefore, the hospital committee was dispensed with. The matron and I wish to thank the committees who gave such valuable assistance during their terms of office. The committee meetings were always very pleasant. The visits of the chairman, in order to scrutinise the accounts and advise generally prior to the finance committees, were most welcome and simplified administration considerably. These visits were inaugurated during the term of office of Mr. Andrews.

I should like to place on record the very fine spirit of co-operation and of harmony found amongst the staff at the hospital due in no small measure to the tact and consideration for others shown by the matron. The deep understanding and the good relations that have existed between the staff and the committee have been of inestimable value to the smooth workings of the whole hospital service. The people of the area have reaped the benefit of this concord.

The hospital has never suffered from shortage of staff, which, in these days is remarkable.

The last service given by the committee was that of painting the exterior of the hospital in snowcem.

These white walls against the green back-ground of the trees has a most restful and pleasing effect, much appreciated by patients, staff and visitors.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The number of visits paid by Health Visitors in 1948 up to the date that the County Council took over the Maternity and Child Welfare Services is given below.

Information is not available from that date to the end of the year.

(a) To Expectant Mothers :

(1) First visits, 61. (2) Revisits, 73. (3) Total visits, 134.
(b) To children under 1 year of age :

(1) First visits, 280. (2) Revisits, 459. (3) Total visits 739.
(c) To children 1 to 5 years of age : Total visits,993.

Orthopædic visits	71
Miscellaneous visits and enquiries	24

Attendance at Clinics during the first two quarters of 1948 :

Ante-natal	Total attendance	565
Infant Welfare Centre	Total attendance	4,357
Birth Control	Total attendance	73
Sun Ray	Total attendance	1,974

CARE OF PREMATURE CHILDREN.

The following table sets out details of the babies born prematurely :

(a) Total number of premature babies notified during 1948 and born

(1) At home	4
(2) In hospital	8

(b) Number of babies notified during 1948 who weighed 5½ lbs. or less at birth—21.

(c) The number of those born at home

(1) who were nursed entirely at home	7
(2) who died during the first 24 hours	1
(3) who survived at the end of the month	6

(d) The number of those born in hospital

(1) who died during the first 24 hours	3
(2) who survived at the end of one month	5

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.
(Regulation Act, 1939)

No children were legally adopted during 1948.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Two children under 9 are under supervision in this area.

MATERNITY SERVICES.

The Mid Glamorgan Hospital accepted 269 maternity cases from this area. One child from the area was born at Porthcawl Nursing Home.

THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA.

The number of inspections and re-inspections made during the year was as follows :—

Visits to dwelling houses under the Public Health Act	890
Revisits to houses under repair	1684
Inspection of Milkshops and Daries	56
,, ,, Cowsheds	54
,, ,, Slaughterhouses	631
,, ,, Workshops	191
,, ,, Bakehouses	62
,, ,, Ice Cream Dealers	246
Investigations and visits in case of infectious diseases	86
Premises disinfected	76
Drains tested	98
Complaints investigated	490
Visits to shops	409
Visits to Schools and Public Buildings	97

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following table sets out the number and classification of factories in the district :—

(a) Workshops where no mechanical power is employed :—

Motor Repairs	1
Boot Repairs	7
Carpenters	8
General Smiths	2
Watchmakers	4
Plumbers	4
Dressmakers	4

(b) Factories where mechanical power is employed :—

Motor Repairs	5
Electricity	2
Carpenters	6
Bakehouses	10
Boot Repairs	9
Printing	1
Milk Pasteurisation	1
Spectacle Frames	1

Samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Ungraded Milk	33
Pasteurised Milk	20
Ice Cream	37
Water	34
Milk for Tubercle	12

CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1909.

The following is a list of the Cinemas in the Area :—

Workmen's Hall Cinema, Blaengarw.
Central Cinema, Blaengarw.
The Hall, Pontycymmer.
Workmen's Hall Cinema, Nantymoel.
Workmen's Hall Cinema, Ogmore Vale.
Olympia Cinema, Ogmore Vale.

These cinemas are inspected annually by the Fire Protection Officer of the National Fire Service (now the Glamorgan Fire Service) and recommendations are submitted by him to this authority and appropriate action then taken.

The specialist Fire Protection Officers are also available for periodic inspections, at the request of this authority.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937. Part I. of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authories ...	30	191	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	35	62	1	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp. (S3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)	1	1	—	1	—
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	1	—

Part VIII.—There are no outworkers in this area.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the area during the year has been satisfactory in quality and in quantity. Examination of the raw water is carried out by the Mid Glamorgan Water Board and the samples submitted to the County Analyst were satisfactory.

The following is a typical report on Sample of Raw Water :—

Collected on 10.5.49

A. Cwm Nantyci
B. Fairy Glen

Number of Sample		A. 682	B. 683
Date of Analysis		May 10th 48	
Appearance in two foot tube		Very pale green clear	Very pale green clear
Colour (Burges Scale) Units		12	12
Reaction, pH		7.2	7.0
Total Hardness—	parts per hundred thousand	1.0	3.4
(a) Temporary		—	—
(b) Permanent		—	—
Chlorides expressed as Cl.		1.1	1.1
Nitrates expressed as N.		Pract. nil	
Nitrates expressed as N.		Nil	
Free Ammonia		0.0008	0.0008
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.0016	0.0016
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80deg.F. from Permanganate			
Poisonous Metals		Nil	Nil
Volume of Sediment		$<$ 0.05	$<$ 0.05
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment		Amorphous debris diatoms	Amorphous debris diatoms
Residual Chlorine in parts per million		Nil	0.20

Remarks :

A.—A very soft neutral water.
B.—A soft neutral water.
A & B.—The chemical and physical characters are satisfactory.

34 samples of water going into supply were examined by the Public Health Laboratory.

The following is a typical report on a sample of water going into supply :—

	A. 6941 10 mins. Contact	B. 6942 Overnight Contact
Appearance in two foot tube	Yellowish green, clear.	Brownish, Turbid
Colour (Burgess Scale) Units	40	160
pH	6.8	6.8
Iron	0.02 (parts per 100,000)	0.08 (parts per 100,000)
Lead	Nil (parts per 100,000)	0.02 (parts per 100,000)
Copper	Nil	Nil
Zinc	Nil	Nil

A. The physical characters are fairly satisfactory.

B. The physical characters are unsatisfactory owing to the presence and subsequent oxidation of the fair amount of dissolved iron present, causing discoloration, turbidity and sediment.

Plumbo Solvency :

The water from Cwm nant y ci has a plumbo solvent action. Routine tests of acidity are carried out each week by the Mid Glamorgan Water Board.

2 tests for plumbo solvency were made.

The report on the first was :

"A very soft neutral water of satisfactory physical charater. The sample contains a trace of dissolved lead 1/140 grain per gallon, and a small amount of dissolved iron 1/36 grain per gallon."

The report on the second was :

"The physical characters are unsatisfactory owing to the presence and subsequent oxidation of the fair amount of dissolved iron present."

Satisfactory improvement has taken place at this source due to treatment of the water by the Board. Soft acid water entered the supply from one catchment area only, and it is now proposed to divert this small rivulet, draining this area into one of the two subterranean channels draining below and on each side of the resevoir, but it could still be available if occasion demands. This water is treated with soda ash. The small amount of iron found in these samples cannot possibly have any effect on the health of the community but it has a bitter taste, colours tea, causes iron mould on linen and in large quantities causes trouble in the water system.

All treatment plants have continued to function satisfactorily.

WATER MAIN EXTENSIONS DURING 1948 IN OGMORE AND GARW URBAN DISTRICT.

Bettws Housing Site.

660 yards of 4-inch cast iron water main;
1000 yards of 3-inch cast iron water main.

This scheme has not yet been completed.

Blackmill Housing Sites

No. 1 Site :—Valves and Hydrants installed on existing 6-inch main;
No. 2 Site :—332 yards of 3-inch cast iron water main;
No. 3 Site :—416 yards of 3-inch cast iron water main.

Llangeinor Housing Site.

220 yards of 3-inch cast iron water main.

There are 5577 houses in the area, 9 of these houses are not connected to the main.

MID-GLAMORGAN WATER BOARD
RAINFALL RECORDS YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1948

Month	Merthyr -mawr 1	Bridg- end 2	Schwyll 3	Llan- haran 4	St. Athan 5	Maesteg 6	Black- mill 7	Ogmore Vale 8	Pcnty- cymmer 9
Jan.	9.80	8.59	8.36	10.78	8.49	15.76	12.80	21.73	17.76
Feb.	1.94	1.96	7.77	2.55	1.63	4.18	3.32	6.51	5.53
Mar.	1.50	1.25	1.08	1.88	1.01	3.51	2.71	5.39	4.48
April	2.18	3.02	2.52	2.69	2.75	3.43	3.14	3.86	3.63
May	3,12	2.75	2.73	3.67	3.92	4.37	3.58	4.87	4.55
June	4.11	3.55	3.25	4.68	2.79	7.82	6.19	9.41	8.39
July	2.34	2.43	2.27	3.59	3.16	4.41	3.45	4.63	4.33
Aug.	8.25	7.82	6.82	7.37	7.43	9.42	5.68	10.67	9.90
Sept.	4.83	5.03	4.08	5.69	4.27	10.07	7.26	11.60	11.33
Oct.	6.96	7.28	6.29	7.45	6.74	8.33	7.83	8.91	8.47
Nov.	3.45	2.79	2.43	3.21	0.99	4.44	3.90	5.94	5.32
Dec.	4.29	4.39	3.99	6.21	3.31	9.50	4.94	11.44	10.13
Tot. For 1948	52.77	50.86	34.25	59.77	46.49	85.24	64.80	104.96	93.82
Tot. For 1947	41.49	37.65	34.25	42.44	34.36	55.56	51.47	74.19	65.08

February, 1949.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL

	1946	1947	1948
Southern Area (Cols. 1 - 5) :—	49.85	38.03	51.09
Northern Area (Cols. 6 - 9) :—	93.47	61.57	87.20

HOUSING.

Twenty-eight additional traditional houses have been completed and 8 more are under construction.

The traditional houses are of the three and four bedroom type.

In my opinion, it would be advisable to build more of the four bedroomed type in order to cater for the large families of the area.

At the present time, when hospital accommodation is so limited, it is extremely desirable that such accommodation should be kept for serious cases. If the housing problem in this area were not so acute, many cases which are now sent to hospital might be nursed at home and thus alleviate the pressure on hospitals.

Scarlet Fever is a comparatively mild disease, at the moment, and many of the less serious types might be isolated at home if the accommodation were suitable.

Sites are being prepared for the erection of aluminium bungalows of the 2 bedrooms, 1 sitting room and a kitchenette type at Blackmill and Bettws,—84 to be built at Blackmill, and 149 at Bettws.

Approval has been obtained for the construction of 49 houses of the traditional type at Evanstown.

Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining land in the area and the site which has eventually been selected is not entirely suitable, yet it is the best available

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining land for building without encroaching on the shrinking food producing area of this country, the building of flats should be seriously considered with amenities such as communal wash-houses, roof gardens, social centres and enclosed playgrounds for the children.

There were no extensions of the sewers during 1948, as provisions were made for the new houses in 1947.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

The following table summarizes the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, in relation to their housing duties.

I.—Inspections of dwelling houses during the year :—

1	Total number of houses inspected for housing defects and number of inspections made	890
2	Revisits	2152
3	Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9
4	Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	484

II.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :—

Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	368

III.—Action under Statutory Powers :—

1 Proceedings under Housing Acts :—

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	24
(b) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after services of notices :—	
(a) By Owners	18
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil

IV.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	216
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) By Owners	215
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	nil

V.—Demolition Orders :—

(a) Number of houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	7
(b) Number of houses demolished	4
(c) Number of tenements in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(d) Number of houses closed but not demolished	nil

ICE CREAM

37 samples of ice cream were taken during the year. Of these 33% were satisfactory, 25% were very unsatisfactory and the remainder were unsatisfactory.

The ice cream manufacturers were hampered in their production owing to the difficutly of having their plants completely installed. There was some trouble in obtaining the requisite parts. Others sell only the cold mix.

On inspection of the premises and the method of production, it was noticeable that a commendable effort was being made to produce clean ice-cream. I visited the Cardiff Public Health Laboratory to compare our results with those of other authorities and to discuss the matter.

I was informed that the results of the samples taken in this area during the year did not differ markedly from those taken in many other areas in the County.

It is pleasing to note that those who manufacture ice cream in the area, welcome any visits made by the Public Health Officials and are anxious to co-operate.

Fearing that the length of time it took to carry the samples to the laboratory might effect the results, a modern insulated container has now been obtained so that the samples may reach the laboratory in the same condition as they were in the refrigerator.

It is certain that the length of time that the samples were in an old fashioned container without being kept at the right temperature affected the result.

MILK

Of the 20 samples of pasteurized milk taken, 80% were satisfactory. Of the 33 ungraded samples, 64% were entirely satisfactory. No tubercule bacilli were found in the samples submitted.

Before better results can be obtained from milk samples, better facilities must be afforded to the farmers in the form of a safe, wholesome plentiful supply of water and electric lighting.

Of all the farms in the area, less than 10% have a safe piped supply, and the remainder relying for their supply on springs, wells and streams.

Less than 12% have electric lighting.

When one has to carry water from a distant spring or well, it is extremely difficult to reach the high standards of hygiene so necessary for clean milk production.

Thorough cleansing of all dairy utensils is the first necessity to the production of clean milk, this is impossible without a copious supply of good quality water. It is not uncommon to find poorly equipped, dilapidated farms, surprisingly having very favourable laboratory results but it is always a farm with an excellent water supply. In fact, this point was a subject for a research made by the National Dairy Institute, and in some cases, milk produced under bad conditions had good laboratory results, while the milk produced under apparently perfectly hygienic conditions often fell far below the required standard of cleanliness.

It was found that those farms having good results for their milk had a plentiful supply of water and made the best use of it. The increase in dairy equipment makes water an even more important factor in the production of clean milk and for this reason it is often found that the dairy farmer with the simpler equipment but with an adequate water supply has more favourable results than his neighbour with elaborate dairy plants but a poor water supply.

The majority of local farmers are enthusiastic in their efforts to supply high quality milk and those responsible for the water undertaking should assist whenever possible.

The public can also assist by returning the milk bottles to the milk man thoroughly clean.

MEAT.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

The following table sets out the amount of meat seized, condemned and disposed of as unfit for human consumption during the year :—

	Cattle excluding cows & bulls	Cows and bulls	Sheep and lambs	Calves	Pigs
Number killed	417	249	3955	263	0
Number inspected	417	242	3944	263	0
All disease except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned ...	0	1	5	0	0

Carcases Inspected and Condemned :—Continued.

	Cattle excluding cows & bulls	Cows and bulls	Sheep and lambs	Calves	Pigs
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	89	150	416	2	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	21.3%	62.3%	10.6%	0.7%	0
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcase condemned ...	0	7	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	34	156	0	0	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T'culosis	8.0%	67.3%	0	0	0

Foodstuffs Condemned.

Sheeps' Livers, 313; Hinds of Mutton, 8; Bovine carcases and Offals complete, 8; Sheep carcases and Offals complete, 5; Forequarters of Beef Home Killed, 5; Imported Beef, 224 lbs.; Bovine heads, 63; Bovine Livers, 441; Bovine plucks, 289; Sheep plucks, 476; Hake, 14 stones; Cod, 1 stone; Whiting, 1 stone; Kippers, 10 stone; Madiera Cake, 142 lbs.; Mixed cereals, 15 lbs.; Black puddings, 10 lbs.; Tomatoes, 8 lbs.; Assorted receptacles of preserves, 2142 receptacles; Cheese, 61 lbs.; Pickles, 9 Jars; Jam, 5 lbs.; Fish paste, 4 jars; Suet, 11 lbs.; Margarine, 2 cwt.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Mass Radiography Survey of the Adult Population held in the district November - December, 1948 under the radiography unit of the Welsh Regional Board.

The Aim.—To X ray the chests in search of abnormalities, the reports of which to be treated confidentially.

Organisation.—In order to interest the maximum number of people, it was decided that as hitherto the convening of public meetings had met with little success, representatives of particular bodies should be asked to attend a meeting; such bodies were—St. John's Ambulance, religious institutions, lodges, schools, etc., It was felt that as this area was a fairly compact region and as mining was the industry employing the majority of the population, the mines would serve as the centres from which propaganda would best reach the people.

A meeting was called at the Council Offices. Representatives from the various bodies mentioned were invited to attend in order to meet the Medical Director, and the Organising Secretary of the Mass Radiography Uuit. The Director and Secretary explained at length the object of the Survey so that the representatives might pass on the information.

The following methods of propaganda were adopted :

1 Posters.

2 Cinematograph Films.

3 Pamphlets for various organisations.

Pamphlets were not distributed to the general public as it was thought that in a compact area as this, they might be dispensed with.

4 Press Advertisements.

5 All tuberculosis patients were written to personally and asked to send along contacts.

6 Doctors were asked to co-operate and told that any child under fourteen might attend if he were furnished with a doctor's certificate.

7 The Health Visitors and Welfare Doctors encouraged all those attending the clinics to visit the unit.

The population of the area is 23,000. Five weeks were allotted —2weeks for the Garw valley—2 weeks for the Ogmore valley and 1 week for Evanstown. The actual X raying was done on the first three days of the week, the remaining 2 days were spent in consultation, re X raying faulty films, for clerical work, and for interviews with the Medical Officer.

The times for examination for each day were as follows :

Mondays 11.30 to 12.30 a.m.—Men working in the Afternoons.
2.00 to 4.00 p.m.—Men working at Night.
5.00 to 7.00 p.m.—Men working during the Day.
Tuesdays 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.—Ladies.
11.30 to 12.30 a.m.—Men working in the Afternoons.
2.00 to 4.00 p.m.—Men working at Night.
5.00 to 7.00 p.m.—Men working during the Day.

Wednesdays 9.30 to 11.30 p.m.—Ladies.
11.30 to 12.30 a.m.—Men working in the Afternoons.
2.00 to 4.00 p.m.—Men working at Night.
5.00 to 7.00 p.m.—Ladies.

Thursdays and Fridays were reserved for consultations and interviews with the Medical Officer.

Through the courtesy of St. John's Ambulance, the sessions were held at the Ambulance Halls, Pontycymmer and Ogmore Vale, and through the kindness of the Welfare Committee at Evanstown, they were held at the Welfare Hall, Evanstown.

It may be noted that when the unit was at Evanstown the residents of the Llantrisant and Rhondda areas of Gilfach Goch were invited to attend. The Halls where the units held their sessions were eminently suitable as

(1) The X ray van could be brought up in juxta position to one of the doors of the halls,

(2) The main hall for undressing was easily screened off, giving the maximum amount of privacy,

(3) They were each very centrally situated.

The result of the X ray examination was sent to each person who had attended and they were informed whether it was necessary for them to be X rayed again or not.

Miners showing a slight amount of dust were advised to be X rayed again in a year or two.

In each region, the attendance was slow the first day. Two difficulties had to be contended with

(a) A feeling that should an infection such as Tuberculosis, be diagnosed, since facilities for treatment owing to shortage of nursing staff at the sanatoria are limited, the position of the patient would be most depressing.

(b) Men with family responsibilities who were working underground feared a diagnosis of the dreaded dust disease with subsequent loss of or decrease in income.

However, since the survey, the outlook has changed and the community realizes the value of frequent X ray examinations—since early diagnosis of either silicosis or pneumoconiosis means that the individual might seek another occupation before his health is permanently impaired. Those whose films show slight dust infiltration appreciate the advice that they should be X rayed at stated periods for the sake of control. The knowledge that they are to be kept under observation helps their peace of mind. Although statistics show that there is a gradual falling off of attendances in subsequent surveys, we hope that people in this area have realized the value of X rays, and that it will not be so.

The following are the statistics sent me by the Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. These surveys are of recent origin and there is much to learn as to the best method of conducting them.

From the point of view of those conducting the operation, the whole survey was very satisfactory.

They were very pleased to be invited for further investigations at a later date. This next survey is most important for the miners who have a little dust in their lungs and have been informed that they should report at a later date for serial X rays so that their progress or retrogression might be observed and suitable steps taken, if necessary, regarding environment. This is a marked step forward in industrial medicine.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY CARRIED OUT AMONGST PONTYCYMMER GENERAL POPULATION.

TABLE 1. AGE GROUPS

November 15th - 26th 1948

Results of Examination	Grand Total	Under 25		15—20		20—25		25—30		30—35		35—45		45—55		55 & over		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total abnormal and normal	1868	39	48	53	48	117	57	160	50	140	60	319	112	271	103	239	52	1338	530
Total Abnormal ...	150	1	5	2	1	2	3	7	3	13	2	40	3	23	4	37	4	125	25
(a) Definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(b) Observation T.B.	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	5	4
(c) Pneumoconiosis	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	13	—	32	—	17	—	20	—	88	—
(d) Other diseases of chest	51	1	5	2	—	2	—	1	2	—	2	6	2	5	4	15	4	32	19

See Table 2—Page 37.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY CARRIED OUT AMONGST OGMORE VALE GENERAL POPULATION

TABLE 1. AGE GROUPS

November 29th - December 10th 1949

Results of Examination	Grand Total	Under 15		15—20		20—25		25—30		30—35		35—45		45—55		55 & over		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total abnormal and normal	1503	11	19	19	33	96	34	116	64	121	46	277	133	211	70	194	59	1045	458
Total Abnormal ...	117	2	2	—	3	2	1	2	2	9	4	27	5	19	3	31	5	92	25
(a) Definite Pulmonary T'culosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Observation P.T.	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	6
(c) Pneumoconiosis	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	24	—	15	—	19	—	64	—
(d) Other diseases of chest	45	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	1	2	3	5	4	2	12	5	26	19

See Table 2—Page 37.

Details of the Mass Radiography Survey of Evanstown General Population during period January 3rd - 8th 1948

TABLE 1. AGE GROUPS

Results of Examination	Grand Total	Under 15		15—20		20—25		25—30		30—35		35—45		45—55		55 & over		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total abnormal and normal	412	6	7	13	16	31	10	31	9	20	13	96	25	58	17	56	4	311	101
Total Abnormal ...	72	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	3	1	17	1	16	3	23	—	64	8
(a) Definite Pulmonary T'culosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Observation T.B.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
(c) Pneumoconiosis	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	13	—	12	—	15	—	47	—
(d) Other diseases of chest	22	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	4	3	7	—	15	7

See Table 2—Page 37.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

TABLES 2. DETAILS OF OTHER DISEASES

Pontycymmer General Population—Nov. 15th - 26th, 1948.

	Male	Female
Bronchitis and Emphysema ..	12	5
Heart Diseases	5	6
Healed P.T.	5	1
Bronchiectasis	4	2
Bony Abnormality	4	1
Pleural Thickening	1	3
Abnormality of Diaphram	1	1
	32	19
Failed to return for large film	1	1

Ogmore Vale General Population—Nov. 28th - Dec. 26th, 1948.

	Male	Female
Bronchitis and Emphysema ..	13	3
Heart Diseases	5	7
Pleural Thickening	3	1
Bronchiectasis and Atelectasis	2	2
Bony Abnormality	1	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	0
Healed P.T.	1	5
Totals	26	19
Failed to return for large film	3	2

Evanstown General Population—Jan. 3rd - 8th, 1948.

Bronchitis and Emphysema	12
Heart Disease	4
Pleural Thickening	2
Healed P.T.	2
Bronchiectasis and Atelectasis	1
Calcification of Pleura	1
	22
Failed to return for large film	0

VI.—Notifiable Diseases During the Year 1948.

CASES NOTIFIED.

Diseases	Under 1		1—3		3—5		5—10		10—15		15—25		25 and over		Age unknown		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	4	5	6	9	16	16	6	9	2	1	—	1	—	—	76
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	6	8	12	9	19	20	14	15	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	105
Measles ...	5	8	38	28	30	49	44	33	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	244

CASES NOTIFIED.

Diseases	0—5		5—15		15—45		45—65		65 and over		Ageunknown		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pneumonia	13	13	—	3	6	3	7	6	4	4	—	—	59
Dysentry	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Opthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR EACH MONTH.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	11	7	15	4	7	3	7	3	5	2	8	4	76
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Meningitis (Cerebro-spinal Fever) ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	2	1	6	4	5	5	20	15	7	4	7	29	105
Dysentry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Pneumonia	5	7	7	—	3	4	5	2	3	2	5	16	59
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles	1	2	20	22	30	70	64	17	8	3	4	3	244

TUBERCULOSIS—1948.

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
			Non-				Non-	
Age Periods	Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
5—10	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
10—15	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
15—20	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—
20—25	2	3	—	—	1	6	—	—
25—35	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—55	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—65	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
65 & Over	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total	15	16	3	4	5	10	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications and Deaths 1929-1948 in the Ogmore and Garw Area.

	NOTIFICATIONS				DEATHS			
			Non-				Non-	
Year	Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1929	13	17	8	7	8	6	3	2
1930	20	21	11	16	10	5	3	2
1931	23	38	11	10	9	11	3	5
1932	29	32	10	7	9	10	3	1
1933	23	19	11	1	9	13	3	0
1934	16	23	7	6	4	7	1	1
1935	20	14	6	6	10	11	2	0
1936	23	20	5	6	11	8	2	2
1937	17	15	8	4	3	5	2	2
1938	12	14	11	8	7	6	3	0
1939	20	12	11	4	7	6	1	1
1940	17	19	7	10	2	3	2	2
1941	20	16	6	9	9	6	3	5
1942	11	16	10	8	7	4	4	0
1943	16	19	7	11	7	8	3	3
1944	20	24	10	5	6	8	2	0
1945	18	17	6	7	4	5	2	0
1946	23	14	7	10	9	8	0	3
1947	19	28	13	8	6	7	0	0
1948	15	16	3	4	5	10	—	1

There were 38 notifications of tuberculosis in 1948 as compared with 47 in 1947. Of these 38, 31 were pulmonary tuberculosis and 7 non-pulmonary.

Amongst those notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, 19 were in the early stages, 4 moderately advanced, and 8 very advanced.

One might have expected an increase in the notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1948, as the mass radiography unit examined a large cross section of the public. This lower notification figure is almost equivalent to that of the 1939 level.

A further source of satisfaction when comparing these two figures is the fact that there are far greater facilities for diagnosis (mass radiography) now, than there was then.

Entrants to mines are X rayed as a routine measure.

People are also educated to seek advice at an early period, while greater efforts are made to X ray contacts.

Hence, it might reasonably be supposed that there are many fewer cases undiagnosed that there were in 1939.

SCABIES.

In 1947, 70 cases were treated at the scabies clinic, this year there has been a marked reduction—60 cases were treated in 1948.

The council have now bought the hut used as a scabies clinic at Pontycymmer which was previously rented.

The fact that scabies clinics are maintained in the area is of inestimable advantage to the populace and no doubt keeps down the incidence of this distressing infection since whole families can be treated. Arrangements are made to suit the convenience of those who work on different shifts. A great deal of time has been lost by school children suffering from this complaint; this should not be so in this area where treatment is available at all times. Local doctors are advised of these facilities and are quick to take advantage of them.

Though the Scabies Order has been discontinued and treatment is not compulsory, there is still no difficulty in persuading patients to present themselves for treatment.

On receipt of information with regard to scabies, either from a doctor or from other sources, the sanitary inspector immediately visits the home of the patient, explains the facilities offered and forthwith makes arrangements with the personnel of the clinics for the attendance of the patient.

No case needed a second treatment, which testifies to the efficiency of the attendants of the clinic.

ENTERIC INVESTIGATIONS.

Occasional cases of typhoid fever occur in Ogmore Vale and district and the patients are usually boys of school age. In Ogmore Vale and Nantymoel there are several known carriers of typhoid fever but there was no obvious connection between these recent cases and the carriers. Other enquiries to identify some article of food or drink responsible for the spread of the disease gave no indication of the source but as some of the boys admitted bathing in the river or playing by its banks it was thought worth while to enquire into the state of cleanliness or otherwise of the river as regards possible sewage pollution.

Samples of water were taken from the river and large numbers of organisms indicating faecal pollution were found and paratyphoid bacilli were isolated. The presence of paratyphoid bacilli indicated that the pollution was of human rather than animal origin as the organism infects only man. Although typhoid bacilli were not isolated from the river it is nevertheless a possibility that boys have been infected by this organism from the river. To demonstrate typhoid or paratyphoid bacilli in polluted river water is not easy as they are usually present in very small numbers. As the typhoid bacillus is a more virulent organism than the paratyphoid bacillus we might expect that the cases which appeared would be typhoid and not paratyphoid fever.

Samples of water were taken from the river at many points in its course through Nantymoel and Ogmore Vale and it appeared that the pollution was occuring as far up as the top end of Nantymoel. Inspection showed several points where sewage could enter the stream and these have been attended to.

Samples of sewage were examined from a large number of the smaller sewers serving only one or two streets and from many of these, typhoid bacilli, paratyphoid bacilli and food poisoning organisms were isolated. The typhoid and paratyphoid bacilli were undoubtedly of human origin but some of the food poisoning organisms could have come from rats in the sewers. The finding of typhoid and paratyphoid bacilli in sewage merely means that there are carriers of these diseases in the district and samples of sewage from any town will frequently yield to these organisms.

This work was carried out with the co-operation of the Medical Research Council; the director and his staff are to be very heartily thanked for the great enthusiasm they have shown for this work.

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1948.

District	Estimated Population 1948	BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Births
Administrative County	725,000	13,715	18.9	8,399	11.6	560	41
Urban Districts	531,990	10,264	19.3	6,318	11.9	417	41
Rural Districts	193,210	3,451	17.9	2,081	10.8	143	41
England and Wales	42,750,000		17.9	—	10.8	—	34
Urban Districts							
Aberdare	41,070	708	17.2	555	13.5	29	41
Barry	41,670	769	18.5	442	10.6	23	30
Bridgend	12,790	239	18.7	124	9.7	10	42
Caerphilly	33,690	765	22.7	417	12.4	48	63
Cowbridge	1,110	15	13.5	9	8.1	—	—
Gelligaer	36,000	786	21.8	356	9.9	33	42
Glyncorrwg	8,870	204	23.0	106	12.0	15	74
Llwchwr	25,620	400	15.6	255	10.0	20	50
Maesteg	22,960	524	22.8	269	11.7	26	50
Mountain Ash	31,900	656	20.6	426	13.4	30	46
Neath	32,040	585	18.3	387	12.1	17	29
Ogmore and Garw	22,720	457	20.1	272	12.0	22	48
Penarth	17,850	312	17.5	208	11.7	7	22
Pontypridd	38,860	779	20.0	489	12.6	21	27
Porthcawl	9,210	146	15.9	129	14.0	4	27
Port Talbot	42,830	818	19.1	450	10.5	29	35
Rhondda	112,800	2,101	18.6	1,424	12.6	83	40
Rural Districts							
Cardiff	35,500	525	14.8	384	10.8	16	30
Cowbridge	13,700	317	23.1	137	10.0	13	41
Gower	11,350	201	17.7	129	11.4	9	45
Llantrisant	24,670	538	21.8	281	11.4	27	50
Neath	41,200	694	16.8	425	10.3	32	46
Penybont	34,030	637	18.7	338	9.9	26	41
Pontardawe	32,760	539	16.5	387	11.8	20	37

The above table is supplied by courtesy of Dr. W. E. Thomas, County Medical Officer of Health.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN OGMORE AND GARW U. D., 1948.

	(Registrar General).	No. of Deaths	
	Disease	M.	F.
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0	0
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	0	0
3	Scarlet Fever	0	0
4	Whooping Cough	0	2
5	Diphtheria	0	0
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	10
7	Other forms of tuberculosis	0	1
8	Synhilitic diseases	1	0
9	Influenza	0	0
10	Measles	0	0
11	Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	0	0
12	Acute Inf. encephalitis	1	0
13	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M), uterus (F)	0	4
14	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	6	1
15	Cancer of breast	0	4
16	Cancer of all other sites	16	9
17	Diabetes	0	0
18	Intracranial vascular lesions	17	11
19	Heart disease	44	38
20	Other diseases of circulatory system	4	5
21	Bronchitis	13	12
22	Pneumonia	5	2
23	Other respiratory diseases	8	1
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	3	0
25	Diarrhœa under 2 years	1	0
26	Appendicitis	1	0
27	Other digestive diseases	1	3
28	Nephritis	1	1
29	Puerperal and post abortion sepsis	0	1
30	Other maternal causes	0	0
31	Premature birth	4	3
32	Congenital malformation, Birth injuries, etc.	3	2
33	Suicide	1	1
34	Road traffic accidents	0	0
35	Other voilent causes	1	2
36	All other causes	12	11
		148	124
		272	